The People's Korea

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Pyongyang Proposes to Use Planes in Travel

Pyongyang on Nov. 10 charged Seoul with refusing the Nov. 5 proposal by the head of the DPRK Red Cross Society to use planes in the future travel between Pyongyang and Seoul for talks.

"Should the travel be simplified, the time cut and cooperation between the two sides strengthened, it would be greatly conducive to the relaxation of tensions and the acceleration of the country's reunification," said Rodong Sinmun in its Nov. 10 commentary.

Chairman Son Song Pil of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society on Nov. 5 sent a telephone message to his south Korean counterpart proposing to exchange visits between Red Cross officials of north and south Korea by air from the tenth round of the north-south Red Cross talks to be held on Nov. 25 (postponed until Dec. 3).

Seoul refused the proposal.

Rodong Sinmun said, "our proposal reflected the new conditions today in which multi-channel dialogue is under way between the north and the south and the travelling persons and times are sharply increasing. It is intended to alleviate at the earliest possible date the misfortunes and sufferings of the separated families and relatives and help towards the creation of an atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity," said the paper.

It also said, "The opposition to the use of planes in the north-south trip for Red Cross talks makes us dubious of the south Korean side advocating 'the opening of society.'"

Rodong Sinmun is the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Korean and Ethiopian Leaders Call for Africa's Complete Liberation

President Kim Il Sung and Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam shared the same view on the root cause of the present unfair international economic order in the African region and called for the total liberation of the continent by frustrating "the imperialists' schemes for aggression and intervention" which has aggravated the political and economic situation in Africa.

Placing stress upon necessary measures for Africa's complete liberation, the DPRK President, as a significant step for that purpose, urged the African countries to "build an independent national economy so as to achieve the economic emancipation of Africa and to eliminate the last stronghold of colonialism and racism still remaining in southern Africa."

Mr. Mariam expressed his view on the major stumbling block to a "new social system", by citing "the direct interference of imperialism and its cohorts and internal and external reactionary forces as well as adverse natural conditions."

Agreeing with the Ethiopian leader, Mr. Kim said that the "serious political and economic difficulties" resulted from "the aftermath of the past colonial rule and also of the imperialists' manoeuvers for neo-colonialist subordination."

The stand of the two leaders were made clear in their respective speeches at a banquet to honour a high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia led by Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, which was held in the capital city of Pyongyang on November 11. **(See the excerpts from the speeches on page 2)**

The delegation made an 8-day official goodwill visit to the DPRK from November 10 to 17 at President Kim's invitation.

It was the second visit to Korea for Mr. Mariam who also serves as General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, and earlier the two states concluded a treaty of friendship and cooperation during his first visit in 1983.

While denouncing "racism and apartheid" and their acts which trample on the independence of countries, Mr. Kim in his speech, demanded with special emphasis, "The imperialists must desist from aggression and intervention in Africa, and the South African racists must end immediately their brutal suppression of people and acts of aggression against the neighbouring countries."

Three-session talks took place on November 11, 12 and 16 between President Kim and Chairman Mariam to discuss problems of mutual concern.

Present at the talks were the Minister of External Economic Affairs and the First Vice Minister of Foreign Trade from the DPRK side, and the Minister of Mines and Energy and the Minister of Foreign Trade from Ethiopia.

This implies that the questions of economic cooperation and trade were mainly discussed at the meeting.

As evidence to this, it may be recalled that President Kim accompanied the Ethiopian Chairman, when the delegation visited the Sungri General Motor Works and the Taedonggang Power Station on November 12.

The DPRK has on several occasions extended its helping hand to the African country, building a hydropower station, a pump factory, a shipbuilding yard, and the like.

It is believed that the visit of the delegation from Ethiopia which has been suffering from the 5-year-long heavy drought and food shortages aimed at obtaining economic assistance from the DPRK and thereby deepening bilateral relations.

Referring to the question of drought and famine which his country is making desperate efforts to solve, Chairman Mariam expressed his confidence, in his speech, saying, "However, the drought situation and the subsequent famine that hit the country have not discouraged the Ethiopians from marching forward towards the realization of their objectives."

Meanwhile, on November 11, President Kim received the "Order of the Grand Star of Socialist Ethiopia," the highest order of that country conferred on him as a token of friendship, while Chairman Mariam was awarded the Title of Hero of the DPRK, together with a Gold Star Medal and the Order of National Flag First Class.

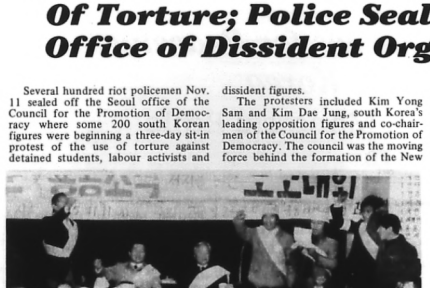
They also exchanged gifts with each other.

During its stay in Pyongyang, the goodwill mission of the Ethiopian people visited the September 28 Factory and the Tokhyon Mine on November 13 and the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and the Sariwon University of Agriculture on November 14.

Two Kims Join Sit-in Protest of Use Of Torture; Police Seal Off Seoul Office of Dissident Organization

Several hundred riot policemen Nov. 11 sealed off the Seoul office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy where some 200 south Korean figures were beginning a three-day sit-in protest of the use of torture against detained students, labour activists and dissident figures.

The protesters included Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung, south Korea's leading opposition figures and co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. The council was the moving force behind the formation of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) which showed impressive strength in February's national assembly elections.



A group of dissident figures, led by Kim Yong Sam (right seated) and Kim Dae Jung (left), shout slogans during a sit-in on Nov. 11 in the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. The sit-in was conducted in the protest of torture of political prisoners during police interrogation. (AP Wirephoto)

Those joining the protest were members of a new human rights organization, the Joint Committee against Torture and Fabricated Conspiracies. It was founded just recently with the stated aim of opposing arbitrary violence and torture by authorities representing Chon Du Hwan's junta.

Opposition members of the national assembly also joined the protest.

Kim Yong Sam told the rally held on Nov. 11 before entering into the sit-in that no democracy can be established in south Korea unless the authorities cease torturing opponents.

He charged authorities with portraying those people as "pro-communist elements" falsely.

In a statement issued on Nov. 11, the protestors demanded that:

- Home minister Chung Suk Mo resign to accept responsibility for torture of political prisoners;
- Investigating authorities halt the torture of political prisoners and the government announce publicly that it will not use torture.

The human rights committee of the National Council of Churches in Seoul said police kept about 10 people from the rally, including the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, the Rev. Pak Hyong Gyu and the Rev. Kim Sung Hoon.

Torture of political prisoners and dissidents by the south Korean authorities has been frequently reported in the past.

"Torture and ill-treatment (by south Korean authorities) seem to have been used for two purposes: as a means of intimidation, in cases where no charges were brought, and to obtain confessions," said a report entitled "Torture in the Eighties" published by Amnesty International last year.

The report added, "Most prisoners appear to have been initially subjected to up to several days of beating, threats of secret execution etc. to break their resistance; later on, during interrogation, beatings or other methods of torture were used to obtain factual information or the suspect's signature on a false confession."

The recent cases that have placed the Chon junta under heavy criticism both at home and abroad are the torture of student activist Kim Gun Tae and the beating of three Korean journalists from the Dong-A Ilbo newspaper.

Human-rights organizations in Seoul say that Kim Gun Tae, who was taken into custody on September 4 and formally arrested three days later, was subjected to brutal torture for at least 10 days. **(Far Eastern Economic Review, Oct. 31, 1985)**

Until his imprisonment, Kim was the

(Continued on page 8)

All Peace-Loving People Should Unite to Check Nuclear War

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung on November 10 made a speech at the grand banquet he arranged in honour of the high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia led by Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, on a visit to Korea.

The fact, he said, that you are visiting our country for the second time clearly shows our intimate acquaintance and the very close relationship between our two countries.

He further said:

It was not until the monarchy was overthrown and the popular revolution emerged victorious in Ethiopia that the way was paved for the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Ethiopia. And the friendly relations between Korea and Ethiopia have been consolidating and developing with the passage of days on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the two countries during your previous visit to this country.

Since their emancipation from the shackles of the prolonged feudalistic rule, the Ethiopian people under the prominent and seasoned leadership of esteemed Comrade Chairman have been introducing a series of democratic reforms and commendably building a new, independent society under the banner of socialism despite all kinds of hardships and difficulties.

The founding of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the vanguard organization of the Ethiopian revolution, last year, a year which coincided with the 10th anniversary of the victorious revolution, was an event of momentous significance in the long history of the Ethiopian people.

The Ethiopian people are now vigorously advancing along the path indicated by their workers' party to found a people's democratic republic, consummate the national democratic revolution and lay down the material and technical foundations for the building of socialism.

In Ethiopia the ambitious undertaking has been successfully carried out to relieve millions of people from the damage of the drought, which has been the root cause of disasters for centuries and has become increasingly severe in recent years, and to stabilize their livelihood. This has clearly proved the vitality of the new social system established on the soil of Ethiopia.

We highly appreciate the fact that you have advanced correct lines and policies conforming with your country's realities on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and are carrying out the revolution and construction in an undeviating way, and firmly believe that you will register more splendid successes in your efforts to implement the historic tasks set forth at the inaugural congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

The successful implementation of the socialist revolution in Ethiopia will exert a great inspiring influence on the African countries and blaze a trial in extricating the whole continent of Africa once and for all from the imperialist and colonialist subordination.

The imperialists detest Ethiopia for holding fast to *chajusong* (independence-tr.) and advancing towards socialism and, recently, talking about the mediation of regional disputes, they are claiming as if Ethiopia endangered world peace and security.

We regard such machinations of the imperialists as an intolerable interference in the internal affairs of Ethiopia and resolutely condemn them.

Noting that today the African people are faced with the urgent task to promote the rebirth and total liberation of Africa, President Kim Il Sung went on:

Many African countries are still undergoing serious political and economic difficulties even after their political independence, because of the aftermath of the past colonial rule and also of the imperialists' manoeuvres for neo-colonialist subordination, and they are not free from the calamities of famine, poverty and maladies. In southern Africa, the racists under the aegis of the U.S.-led imperialists are persisting in their brutal policies of racism and apartheid and outrageously continuing their bloody suppression and massacre of the South African people. At the same time, they are stubbornly hampering the independence of Namibia and incessantly committing armed attacks, sabotage and subversive acts against the neighbouring countries, only to make the situation in this region extremely tense and threaten peace in Africa.

For the total liberation of Africa, the African countries should baffle all forms of the imperialists' schemes for aggression and intervention and build an independent national economy so as to achieve the economic emancipation of Africa and to eliminate the last stronghold of colonialism and racism still remaining in southern Africa.

It is an irresistible main trend of our times that people go in for sovereignty, independence and socialism. No force on earth can hold in check the onward movement of the people in this continent for the consolidation of national independence and the total liberation of Africa.

The imperialists must desist from aggression and intervention in Africa, and the South African racists must end immediately their brutal suppression of people and acts of aggression against the neighbouring countries.

Socialist Ethiopia plays an active part in the Organization of African Unity, the non-aligned movement and other arenas of external activities to realize the total liberation and unity of Africa and safeguard the peace in Africa, and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam at the OAU Summit Conference has put forward a positive initiative on creating a nuclear-free zone in the African Continent.

The Korean people fully support the just cause of the African people for the total liberation of southern Africa and the building of a new Africa, peaceful, independent and prosperous, free from foreign aggression and interference, and will in the future, too, invariably stand firmly by them.

Today, the general situation not only in the African Continent, but also in Asia including the Korean Peninsula and the rest of the world is getting still more tense and complicated day by day due to the imperialists' moves for aggression and war.

All the peace-loving people of the world should launch a vigorous struggle in firm unity to check and frustrate the imperialists' policy of arms build-up and their acts for a nuclear war, defend peace and build an independent new world.

The peoples of all the newly-emerging and non-aligned countries should do everything in their power to expand and strengthen the non-aligned movement, extensively effect South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance and establish a new international economic order to replace the old one, the lever of imperialist exploitation and plunder.

Socialist Ethiopia constantly extends its active support and encouragement to our fair and reasonable proposals aimed at achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiations without any outside interference after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, and to our people in their struggle for their implementation.

Under the ever-increasing support and encouragement of the peace-loving people of the world, our people will certainly accomplish the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, surmounting difficulties lying on the road of reunification.

Fully Support Proposals for Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Speech of Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam

Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam made a speech at a banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on November 10.

Noting that over the past 40 years the Korean people have made significant achievements in the political, economic and social fields, thus today attaining a high level of development, he said:

The radical transformation made and the progress achieved thereof by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the attainment of the high level of material and spiritual development have brought about fundamental changes in the cultural life of the Korean people, hence making it a shining example to all peoples striving to build a new social order.

Moreover, his commitment to the strengthening of the liberation movements and the maintenance of international peace and security has won him, not only the love of the Korean people but also the esteem and respect of all progressive and peace-loving peoples the world over.

Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under his leadership alongside progressive forces, it making significant contributions towards the lofty goals of freedom and equality, the maintenance of peace and international security and the relaxation of tension in international relations.

The Ethiopian people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, at present, are carrying out the necessary tasks to establish the people's democratic republic in order to ensure on a continuous basis the political supremacy of the working people.

Our efforts, nonetheless, towards the realization of the new social system are at present hampered by the direct interference of imperialism and its cohorts and internal and external reactionary forces as well as adverse natural conditions.

However, the drought situation and the subsequent famine that hit the country have not discouraged the Ethiopians from marching forward towards the realization of their objectives.

Referring to international problems, Mengistu Haile Mariam said:

Revolutionary Ethiopia because of her determination to fully support the cause of the oppressed people of South Africa has wholeheartedly accepted all the decisions of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization Emergency International Solidarity Conference with the People of South Africa, held from October 11-13, 1985 in Addis Ababa.

In order to avoid adverse consequences to internal peace and security, the concerned parties should assume their inescapable responsibilities towards seeking a lasting solution in accordance with the various relevant decisions of the United Nations, the non-aligned movement and other concerted international forums.

..... the notion of the so-called "strategic defence initiative", otherwise known as "star wars", advanced by the United States administration under the pretext of self-defence, has brought mankind closer to doomsday with the first nuclear strike capacity this is going to usher in.

The Korean Peninsula is one of the hot-beds of tension and confrontation. The security of this strategic peninsula cannot be guaranteed till an end is brought about to the stockpiling of lethal weapons and the policies of provocation and sabre-rattling.

In this regard revolutionary Ethiopia has been fully supporting proposals forwarded by Comrade Kim Il Sung towards the materialisation of the peaceful reunification of the Korean people.

We are of the view that the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from this region is a step that contributes to the success of the efforts for the peaceful reunification without external pressure or interference.

DPRK to Promote Unique Open-Door Policy with Joint Ventures (2)

By Ishikawa Sho

A part of the Nampo lock gate construction site

(Continued from No. 1,260)

Embankment Works at Nampo

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is endeavoring to strengthen its economy to remain competitive on the international economy. I found this determination in the lock gate construction project at Nampo on the lower Taedong, where the waters of the River Taedong flow into the sea. "People talk about liberalization or open door economy, but economic foundation is most important," an economic lead said to me.

Nampo City was nothing but a fishing village before Korea's liberation. But now it has a population of 650,000. It is an international port where we could see a large number of foreign ships, and where the construction work to dam off the flow of the River Taedong is under way.

In order to develop the north Korean economy, transportation of materials to factories around the metropolis and of products from factories are important. It is hard for ships of 10,000 tons or more to negotiate the River Taedong which has been relied on as a water way. The Nampo Lock Gate construction project started in 1981 is aimed at improving the river transport.

The construction work is not easy—damming off the waters of the river is easier said than done.

Under the project, a 8,000 meters long bank is to be built. Of this length, a 5,200 meter bank is to be an earth bank, a 1,800 meter bank a concrete bank and a 1,000 meter bank is to be the lock gate bank. The project is planned to be completed by Oct. 10. (The main structures were completed in time for the 40th birthday of the WPK, according to the KCNA.)

It is worthy of note that soldiers of the People's Army are the main force engaged in the work.

It seemed that about one army division was mobilized for this project. Soldiers working with the sweat on their brows on the already completed bank look like heroes in the monumental construction of our time. If people see how the People's Army is serving in the construction project, they will change their idea about "the north's advance toward the south."

When I was focussed my camera—because I thought that I should introduce the present state of the project through photographs—I heard someone says, "No pictures." The DPRK is missing a good chance to do PR work for "peace."

Sailing across the River Taedong, I inspected the progress of the construction work.

The lock gate is 300 meters long, 50 meters high and 30 meters wide. By regulating the water level by this gate, ships of the 50,000-ton class will be able to navigate through the River Taedong without difficulty.

After the embankment is completed, a road, a roadway and a railroad line are to be constructed. A responsible person of the Korean People's Army said: "If the lock gate is completed, we can solve the water problem, that is, the demand for agricultural and industrial water. And marine transportation will develop rapidly."

Huge amounts of cement and gravel are needed to proceed with the project. It is boiling hot in summer. It is 10 or 20 degrees below zero in winter. I think that it is not an easy task to build a lock gate even in Japan with a high technical level. It is an extremely gigantic project that north Korea is carrying out.

"High wages are not enough to do this hard work. It is important that each of soldier should understand the national significance of this Nampo Lock Gate construction," a responsible person said.

Korea boldly introduces goods and fashions from foreign countries and is trying to modernize its society, but at the same time it makes much of "endurance" in a sort of obligatory labor. I'm very interested in this point.

In China of the Gang of Four era, the line of giving priority to class struggle was followed. Now, contrarily, the liberalization policy is being pushed ahead. Having been seen this, I felt that Korea's policy is extremely sound.

Enactment of Joint-Venture Law

It seems that economic liberalization began to be promoted after a resolution on "strengthening South-north cooperation and external economic activity and further developing foreign trade" was adopted at the Supreme People's Assembly in February 1984.

"Not that our country changed our policy. We have long been following an open-door policy," many people whom I met said.

The open-door policy of China in its modernization line came as a departure from the "seclusionism" of the Gang of Four.

"We are different from China. We have not followed and economic policy of seclusionism," the Korean people seemed to say, "Our policy has not been changed up to now."

The DPRK enacted and promulgated the Joint Venture Businesses Law on Sep. 8, 1984, which aims at introducing capital and techniques from Western capitalist countries, and started to develop joint venture business.

The annual trade turn over of the DPRK amounts to about 2,000 million dollars. Of this value, trade with Japan amounts to from 400 to 500 million dollars. This can't be said so large an amount.

"We want to increase trade 5 or 6 times in several years," Korean economists are discussing ways of attaining a high economic growth.

A powerful method is developing joint ventures. The joint venture law includes the following points: 1) joint ventures can be established in industry, construction, transportation, scientific technique and tourism, 2) the rate of investment is decided according to an agreement between the parties concerned. Foreigners can invest in Korea with currency, property, invention, technical documents and so on.

Korean businessmen in Japan have already participated in establishing joint ventures in many industrial domains of the DPRK. Most of them are in the service fields including restaurants.

Korea aims to increase factories equipped with the latest facilities, and to introduce advanced scientific technology.

"At present, a 46-story hotel is under the construction in Pyongyang City as a Korean-Franco joint management enterprise. It is managed by a joint venture, with technology provided by France. It will become a model case of joint ventures," said councillor Li Chu Ui of the Department of Foreign Economic Affairs.

Mr. Li made clear that now Korea is negotiating with Swedish and Austrian enterprises about joint ventures, saying, "Our country has long been conducting joint venture businesses. We have been embarking on joint ventures in hydraulic power generation with China and jointly lumbering wood with the Soviet Union."

China is establishing special economic districts, trying to make a different economic system coexist with socialism.

Councillor Li declared "Unlike China, our country will not establish a special district."

As China is promoting a capitalist-oriented economic policy, there are some who think Korea will follow a Chinese style joint ventures policy. But Korea's economic experts emphasize, "We don't think of absorb profits as taxes, by letting foreign enterprises invest 100 percent. We manage both joint ventures and trade in a socialist way."

I learned that they study forms of joint ventures case by case when they start concrete talks with foreigners.

I asked about "labor costs". "The question depends on whether wages are paid in foreign currency or domestic currency. Korean workers are provided with social benefits. But there are cases where joint ventures may not be able to provide such benefits. In such a case, it may be necessary to somewhat higher salaries to workers there," Mr. Li said.

"How much higher?" He replied "About double the wage of workers."

When I went to the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, I heard that the average wages of the workers there is from 100 won to 110 won. (One dollar is approximately 2 won.) Therefore, their average wages of workers in joint-ventures may roughly be over 200 won and over 20,000 yen (Japanese currency).

Asked "Do you think of joining hands with Japanese enterprises?" Mr. Li answered, "An obstruction to economic exchange between Korea and Japan is on the Japanese side. Unless diplomatic relations are normalized, we can't conclude an agreement to prevent double taxation."

He further said: There is problem on our side, regarding our relation with Japan. Until now we have been doing various business on a private base. But many plans have failed to be realized because the Japanese government does not recognize them. Though Japan is geographically a country close to us, we deal more with Western Europe because of "waste of time" due to political reason.

During conversations with Councillor Li, I recalled that it is said in Japan that "The postwar period" is over. It is strange to talk about Asian policy or peace diplomacy, leaving Japan's relation with the DPRK unsettled.

I keenly felt through my Korea visit that the Japanese government should pursue a well-balanced Korean policy.

(Concluded)

EDITORIAL

Geneva Summit and Korean Issue

The planned summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the U.S. (Nov. 19-20) is counted on by the world community at large to have political impact on world disarmament.

The summit meeting will be held for the first time in six- and half years. If the summit will turn out to be successful, a breakthrough in arms control, which will lead to a total elimination of nuclear weapons, will come about. Further, trends toward amelioration of East-West relations can gather momentum.

Prospects for progress at the summit are: The both sides may agree to abide by the agreement on a moratorium of nuclear testing and a specific agreement on nuclear parity in Europe; and to continue their meeting on an annual basis, even if both cannot compromise on SDI, and agree to reduce nuclear weapons.

According to the U.S. News and World Report, 63% of American citizens expect that the scheduled summit will contribute to reducing the danger of war.

The world public attach political importance to the coming summit, because it is believed to commit itself to detente. In this regard President Reagan should take a sincere attitude toward the meeting. It is believed that the summit is likely to discuss the Korean issue since south Korea has worked on the U.S. to urging it to broach the issue. Such a 'trick' on the part of the south is undesirable.

The DPRK proposed three-way talks with the U.S. and south Korea for the peaceful solution of the Korean issue in January last year. However, the proposed talks have not been held yet and the U.S. hasn't yet responded to the proposal.

Hence the DPRK Government offered to hold north-south parliamentary negotiations and adopt a non-aggression decleration, under the condition that three-way talks had not yet been held. As a result, preliminary talks are now underway. Besides, Red Cross, economic and sports talks are being held between the north and south. If all these negotiations go smoothly, a north-south summit meeting might possibly be held. If the south really desire to achieve the reunification of the homeland and ease tension on the Korean Peninsula, the south should take a sincere attitude to these negotiations. In particular, the DPRK proposal to hold interparliamentary talks and adopt a non-aggression decleration is all-important to prevent the danger of war and dispel mutual mistrust.

The south tends to depend on a third party, whilst it is taking negative posture toward these negotiations.

The south should take a more independent stance to generate national reconciliation and promote reunion through north-south negotiations and dialogue. The south should understand that the scheduled Geneva summit is not of such a nature as is imagined by the south.

Students Occupy "Bank of America" in Pusan

South Korean students launched a protest action once again against the United States when 3 students in Pusan University occupied the office of the Bank of America in Pusan City on Nov. 13.

It was the third attack this year on a U.S. building in south Korea, after the attack on the U.S. Information Center on May and on the American Chamber of Commerce in Seoul early this month.

Reportedly, 3 students of the university rushed into the office of the bank at about 9 a.m., protesting against the U.S. economic policy on south Korea.

At the same time, 4 other students of Pusan University tried to occupy the branch office of the ruling "DJP", nearly 10 meters away from the bank, but were blocked by police and arrested.

Over 10 of the 25 students who occupied the south Korean labour ministry office at Suwon for about two hours, jumped to the ground from the office on the second floor when police troops moved in to seize them.

The 3 students including one woman, occupied a room in the office of the bank for about an hour, shouting "The U.S. must withdraw its capital investments from south Korea which suppress our democracy," "Let's establish an independent economy" and other anti-American slogans before riot police moved in and seized them, according to Japanese newspapers.

During one-hour protest, the demonstrators placed signs stating their demands in windows so that they could be seen from the streets. The signs declared, "U.S. capital, get out", "Let the U.S. stop trade pressure on us", "Get out, comprador capital" and so on.

In recent struggles against the U.S., students denounce U.S. economic aggression on south Korea as well as its support for dictator Chon Du Hwan.

This is a new trend in this year's student struggles.

Similar struggles were staged in Seoul and other places on November 4 and 12.

On Nov. 4, Korea University students stormed into the building of the "New Village Movement central headquarters" in the Kangso district, Seoul, throwing fire bottles at it and occupied an office room, shouting "We oppose U.S. pressure to open the market", "Assume responsibility for the economic bankruptcy of peasants" and so on. Police arrested 5 students in connection with the occupation.

Meanwhile, 25 students, including six women from five universities seized control of the south Korean labour ministry office in Suwon, Kyonggi Province and waged a two-hour sit-in until they were overpowered by police, according to south Korean newspapers.

More than 500 students from 5 universities on Nov. 7 set fire to an image of Uncle Sam's hat and a pair of military boots after holding an anti-U.S. rally at Korea University, Seoul.

The students from 5 universities including Seoul National, Hanshin and Sung Kyun Kwan universities distributed leaflets demanding that the three labour rights be guaranteed, hoisting a placard reading "Down with the autocratic constitution which stamps upon the democratisation movement," during the two-hour sit-in.

When police troops came in to seize them, over 10 of them jumped to the ground from the office on the second floor of the building.

Anti-American, Anti-dictatorship Demonstrations Flare Up

On the other hand, anti-American and anti-Chon demonstrations and rallies are reported almost every day from the beginning of November, involving tens of thousands of students throughout south Korea.

On November 7, students from several universities burned an image of Uncle Sam's hat at Korea University in Seoul in a gesture of opposition to U.S. economic policy.

More than 500 students including students from Korea, Kyonghee and Hanyang universities held a rally at Korea University that day, attacking U.S. pressure to open the south Korean market, Dong-A Ilbo reported on November 8.

They also shouted various anti-"government" slogans, setting fire to Uncle Sam's hat and a pair of military boots.

On the same day, about 800 students from 4 universities also gathered in Yonsei University for a rally against U.S. economic policy.

They burned 4 images representing goods from foreign countries, the paper said.

Some 50 students of Yonsei University and Ewha Women's University staged a street demonstration at the intersection in Yongdungpo, hurling Molotov cocktails at a police bus on that day.

On November 8, more than 1,900 students from 15 universities throughout south Korea held anti-"government" demonstrations and upwards of 50 students of Kyonghee University attacked the Huigyong police booth under the Chongryangri police station, according to south Korean newspapers dated Nov. 9. Students from universities and colleges including Seoul, Chungang, Konguk and Korea universities in Seoul, Anyang city of Kyonggi Province and other areas participated in the demonstrations, chanting "Opposition to liberalization", "Down with economic dependence", "Stop suppressing campus freedom" and other slogans.

Meanwhile, some 400 students and garment workers in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration to press for freedom of the trade union movement. They threw petrol bombs at teargas firing riot police. One police bus was burned in the clash.

The police rounded up 160 students and workers, but the demonstration continued. The demonstration was planned to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the death of Chon Tae Il, a young worker who immolated himself on Nov. 13, 1970, in demand of the right to live and democratic freedom.

On that day, 20-odd students attacked the Kwangju office of the labour ministry with fire bottles. They threw bottle bombs into the office, scattering leaflets carrying a statement in memory of Chon Tae Il's suicide. The first floor of the building was engulfed in flames.

1,371 Demonstrations and 448 Sit-ins Reported in First 10 Months

A total of 1,371 demonstrations took place on and off campus, and 448 sit-in protests were reported in the past 10 months, according to a home ministry report submitted to the south Korean national assembly on November 8.

The report revealed that 1,707 people including 1,603 students had been detained for their struggles. Among the detainees were 69 religious activists and 39 writers and other cultural figures.

According to the education ministry, a total of 650,000 students had participated in demonstrations on political and campus issues since the campus autonomy measure early last year.

The home ministry's report also said that a total of 309 people were arrested in connection with student struggles in the past 10 months.

Five of the arrested were religious figures and the others all college students.

More than 220 Labor Disputes in First 10 Months

Struggles of various forms waged by south Korean workers this year had numbered more than 220 as of the end of October, according to a report.

This means an increase of over two times above the number in the same period last year.

This was made public by data of the south Korean labor ministry to the "national assembly" on November 5.

The data said that various forms of struggles for the right to existence and democratic freedom including those for wage hike and against illegal fire have rapidly increased in number and the struggles of workers have become collective and organized in recent years.

Meanwhile, the number of employes at industrial establishments each employing 10 or more, totalled about 3,098,000 as of the end of July, showing down 2.6 percent from a year earlier, according to a labour ministry report to the south Korean national assembly.

The report said that 178,677 employes or 5.4 percent of the total receive monthly wages of less than 100,000 won.

Meanwhile, some 15,500 employes at 142 firms failed to receive due wages, totalling 4,161 million won, as of November 6.

The Worship of America

Anti-Americanism

By Chae Jun

Myth has collapsed.

Okinawa-Based U.S. Army Participates in War Exercise in S. Korea

Okinawa-based U.S. army forces have made their way into south Korea and are staging a criminal war exercise, according to Japanese "Okinawa Times" November 9.

The war game codenamed "Bear Hunt 86" involves more than 4,000 men.

The exercise which began late October will continue till November 25.

S. Korean Youth Who Defected to Pyongyang, Interviewed

PYONGYANG November 6 (KCNA)

Kim Chol Su, south Korean seaman who came over to the north in September, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on November 5.

He explained how he came over to the north and answered questions put by reporters.

Kim Chol Su, 21 years old, was born in Pongchon-dong, Kwanak district, Seoul, and graduated from a higher technical school in Yongdungpo district, Seoul, in March 1983.

Unable to get a job, he lived a back street life for about one year, embraced in the "T.N.T. Club" called "terrorist" and "Thug."

He made a contract of three years boarding with a company and went to the Indian Ocean for fishing aboard the foreign-bound ship "Oyang 52" in March this year. When the ship anchored at a port of a foreign country September, he went aboard a foreign ship and entered that country. There he went to the embassy of a country friendly to the north and thus realized his desire to come over to the north.

Kim Chol Su said he came to be interested in the society of the north and the life of the people there from his high school days when he listened to a radio of the north. He said that his life after graduating from the school made him realize how difficult it is to live in the south Korean society, and he began to hate the dirty society.

He further said: I could not endure the hard life on the ship and harsh violation of human rights.

The "T.N.T. Club" has about 60 members.

There are many of such groups in Seoul. What they do is to grasp unlicensed businessmen, wrest taxes from them and lure those who come to Seoul from the countryside and sell them to the "human market", cafes or factories.

They got introduction fees, 100,000 won for a girl, 30,000–40,000 won for a man and about 20,000 won for a minor.

If those from the countryside resist, they are mercilessly beaten.

Police cannot dare control such groups of "Thugs" but shut their eyes to them.

In a word the south Korean society is a den of crimes where the authorities produce crimes and crimes are committed openly.

Noting that the Red Cross talks and other talks opened between the north and the south with the north's delivery of relief goods to the south last year as an occasion, he continued:

But, the U.S. forces and Chon Du Hwan held a war rehearsal to rupture the talks. So, people say "the north wants to peacefully unify the country through talks. Why do they hold war exercises? Chon Du Hwan always says that U.S. forces 'defend' the country. But, this is a sheer lie. The U.S. forces are not 'protecting' us but are going to provoke a war".

The United States is not a "guardian" of the people in the south but an aggressor watching for a chance to invade the north with its huge forces brought into south Korea and an obstructor trying to prevent our nation from sitting together for the reunification of the country.

27,400 Univ. Graduates Get No Job This Year

The number of the "learned unemployed" who failed to get a job after graduating from colleges or universities is increasing year after year in south Korea, according to a report.

The number grew from 6,500 in 1982 to 10,700 in 1983, 16,600 in 1984 and 27,400 this year.

It needs over 3,755,600 won on an average for everyone to finish the course of a four-year university and over 16,019,100 won to go through the five-year medical university course in south Korea.

The south is a world for Americans and my "country" where foreigners live.

The U.S. forces must get out of south Korea at once. Only then can the south Korean people live with their backs straightened up in peace and the country be reunified at an early date.

Giving his impressions of Pyongyang, he said:

Pyongyang and Seoul present a striking contrast. In Pyongyang all citizens are full of hope. They go to their work sites with broad smiles on their faces. Streets are neatly built and are covered with thick verdure. Parks are not necessary, I think.

I think many times a day how I was right in coming over to the north.

"To the Conscience of The World" (2)

— Voice of 700 Inhabitants of Onsan Suffering from Heavy Metal Pollution —

(Continued from the previous issue)

● Onsan Bay, is full of deformed fish

Since Onsan industrial complex started running, Onsan Bay which was called "golden bay" became a "dead sea" within 2 to 3 years. About 40-50% of the fish the fishermen caught were deformed due to heavy metal pollution. Some of these deformed fish had only one eye, bumped back, only bones and other strange effects. The color of their liver was deep blue. Because the fish was left with only skin and bones, it was difficult to find capillary vessels. Seacucumbers, oysters, mussels tasted sour. Because Sea weeds could not grow, they were wrinkled. In front of Dalpo village located near copper refinery factories, copper-ore powder is thickly deposited in the sea and on a sunny day they glitter. The heavy metals found in Onsan Bay which are fatal to human body are mercury, cadmium, antimon, lead, copper, zinc, etc.

Although the heavy metal concentration in marine organisms in this area was reported to be normal by Environment Administration (Cd 0.1-0.15ppm in seaweeds), Korea Anti-Pollution Organization team found that the Cd concentration in seaweeds was 0.92-1.54ppm (Japanese standard value: 1ppm), and the Cu concentration in them is 6.16-14.99ppm (standard value 3.3ppm).

This values are ten times that of other areas. Experts and professors say openly that the sea food of the Onsan Bay are not edible. Due to poverty, though inhabitants know that the sea food are severely contaminated by heavy metals, they have to eat the sea food everyday and sell them to other areas.

● Characteristics of Onsan disease

The Onsan disease, 700 people are suffering from has following characteristics:

1. The disease started to spread centered around areas where flow through: from Dae-Jung-Cheon to Ijinli, Weonbongli, Dangweolli, Dalpoli, etc.

2. There was no record of such symptoms until 1983, and suddenly there were many people with same symptoms.

3. The typical symptoms were several pains in the waist, arms and leg and full paralysis.

4. The doctors of Ulsan, Busan, Daegu who treated these patients have not found the cause of the disease.

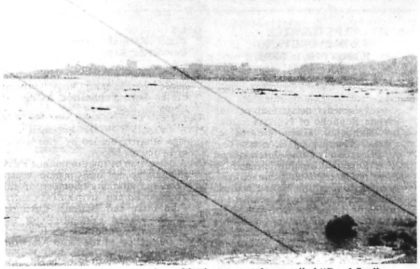
5. The number of patients has increased recently.

At the end of 1984, the number of patients who were suffering from this mysterious disease was about 500, but now the number has increased to 700 including many children.

The symptoms of Onsan disease are quite different from the ones we can observe in other places which are mainly due to working too hard. No place in the country can there be such mass occurring of disease like that of Onsan which suddenly started 2-3 years ago.

Worst thing is that it is spreading to children. Also, the symptoms are different from the ones we can encounter in other industrial complex such as skin disease, respiratory disease.

The cause of Onsan disease cannot be explained otherwise except with the ecological pathway of heavy metals. Although we have not yet found out specifically which heavy metals cause certain symptoms, the major cause for such terrible disease has to be the combination of various heavy metals. Onsan disease resulted from heavy metals.



Onsan Bay was contaminated by heavy metals, so-called "Dead Sea".

Let us compare Onsan disease with the worst disease in human history that occurred in Japan which is the Minamata disease and Itai Itai disease (List 1). E.A. continuously denies that Onsan disease is caused by pollution. But, about the investigation, many of those who participated said that due to companies restricting and not coorperating, they were unable to do accurate measurements.

E.A., once continuously denied that pollution was not the cause, was at last forced to re-organize a research team of government authorities, pollution experts and doctors by public opinion. But it remains wonder as to if they will make reliable and accurate investigations and report the results to the public. We must remember the fact that in Japan even with the mass-occurring of the pollution disease and long-lasted controversies, the plant had been continuously running for 15 years. To stop victimizing Onsan inhabitants, impartial investigations and fair indemnity must be made.

(To be continued)

Table 1

	the patient	the dead	company concerned	the period from company operation to initial symptom	heavy metal concerned	main patient group	main symptom
Minamata Disease	2,500 (about)	555	1 (New Japan Nitrogen)	20 yr	Hg	females (all aged group) children inherited	full paralysis, mental disease, visual difficulties
Itai Itai Disease	1,000 (about)	123	1 (Misui Metal Refinery)	30 yr	Cd	females (50-60 age)	full neuralgia, softened bone
Onsan Disease	700 (about at present)	?	12	5 yr	Cd, Pb, As, Cu, Zn	females (almost) males, children	full neuralgia, full paralysis

Christians in the DPRK

A magazine published by Chinese Christians reported on Christians in the DPRK in its August issue.Chon Pung, the organ of the Chinese Christian Committee, reported, "There are about 15 clergymen and many other evangelists all through the country."

The following article will give us brief knowledge about DPRK Christians.

In May this year, 3 delegates of the Korean Christian Federation visited Beijing. It was the first time that the Chinese Christian Church received a delegation of Korean Christians and so was it for the DPRK to send a Christian delegation abroad after the liberation in 1945.

Just after the liberation of Korea, there were about 120,000 Christians in North Korea.

But during the U.S. invasion of Korea (Korean War), Christian churches, throughout the country, were completely destroyed by U.S. air-raids. Tens of thousands Christians were killed, and a large number of Christians ran away to south Korea to escape the horrors of an atomic bomb which American threatened to drop, though they didn't use it actually.

... In recent years, many aged Christians have gone to heaven, and as a result the number has been reduced to about one thousand. But there are some who are newly baptised.

As the church buildings were destroyed, Christians gather in homes and hold worships there (home worship).

Such gathering places number about 500 through the country.

There is one theological school in Pyongyang, but the number of students are few.

All of them worked in society for a certain period before they entered the school. There are about 15 clergymen and many other evangelists all through the country.

The New Testament was published in 1983, and the Old Testament in 1984. The Korean Christian Church Federation was organized in November 1946.

It is a kind of patriotic organization. It has 3 departments: organization, publicity, accounting under the central committee.

There are about a total of 50 such local committees in almost prefectures, cities, and counties across the country.

There are also district committees under the federation, leading home worship in various district.

The federation has a platform. The member Christians abide by the constitution of the DPRK and support the government's policy.

The main activity of the federation is to lead the Christians to have patriotic ideas, national pride and to encourage them to take part in the construction of socialism.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG
Foreign Dels. to DPRK (Oct. 1-15)

Oct. 1
* A government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Mahbubul Haq, Minister of Finance, Planning and Economy.
* A delegation of the International Rice Research Institute headed by Director General M.S. Swaminathan.
* A delegation of the United Nations volunteers headed by Executive Coordinator Hikmat Nabulsi.
* A delegation of the organ of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Nukui Hiroshi, Chief Editor of "Shakai Shinpo", organ of the party.
* A delegation of the Rufiji Basin Development Authority of Tanzania headed by Director General Barnabas J. Kabuzya.

Oct. 4
* A delegation of the Communist Party of Canada headed by General Secretary of its central committee William Kashtan.
* Jose Lafael Yunes Tenorio, Director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Vice President of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea.
* A delegation of the Kuwait Al-Rayes Group Company headed by Chairman Sabah-Al-Rayes.
* A delegation of Kuwait Times headed by Director Yoursuf S. Alayan, President of the Kuwaft Journalists Association.
* K.E.A.N. Fernando, member of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Sri Lanka.
* A delegation of University of Ghana headed by Vice Rector Akilagpa Sawyerr.
* Aire Shlafrok, President of the Midobers Company of Uruguay and his party.
* Prof. and Dr. Konstantin Tsonev, Rector of Plovdiv Medicine College of Bulgaria, and his family.
* A delegation of the Secretariat of International Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Secretary General Ogami Kenichi.
* A delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Oct. 5
* Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Oct. 6
* A Chinese publication delegation headed by Liu Quo, Deputy Director of the State Publication Bureau of China.

Oct. 7
* A delegation of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry headed by Vice Minister Lyubomir Popov.
* A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and National Chairman of the Cuban Committee for the Defence of Revolution.
* A Delegation of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Chairman Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, General Secretary of the Popular Force organised in Costa Rica.
* A delegation of the National Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Second Vice Chairman Rapela Jaomaria.
* A delegation of Czechoslovak Natural Protection Workers headed by Frantisek Povolny, Deputy Director of the Natural Protection Department of the Ministry of Culture.

Oct. 8
* A delegation of the Arab Parliamentary Union headed by Secretary General Abdul Rahman Burawi.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia headed by Legesse Asfaw, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.
* A Zimbabwean delegation of the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture headed by Minister David Karimanzira.
* A delegation of the Ministry of State Farms Development of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Kebede Koomsa, Manager of Agricultural Projects Study Service.
* A delegation of the National Research Council of Thailand headed by Secretary General Choompol Swasdiyakorn.
* A delegation of the Council of the Young Men's Association of Japan headed by Chairman Onotera Kiichiro.
* Shiraishi Itsue, President of the Japan White Line Society for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung.

Oct. 10
* A Thai friendship delegation headed by Sanan Hudthagosol, Advisor of the Ministry of Interior and Vice President of the Provincial Journalist Association.

Oct. 11
* A delegation of the Ecuadorian Cultural Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Chairman Dr. Nelson Chavez Munoz.
* A delagation of Neues Deutchland, the organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Oct. 12
* Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.
* A Liaoning provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Quan Shuren, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Deputy Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and Governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government.

Oct. 13
* A government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Lajos Czinege, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers.
* A Hungarian government trade delegation headed by Herkner Otto, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Oct. 14
* A delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour headed by Pierre Nouse, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the CPL.
* Govindo Narain Srivastava, Secretary General of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea.
* A delegation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences headed by Leonid Brekhovskikh, member of its presidium.
* A delegation of the Soviet Journalists Union headed by Leonardo Krainov, Deputy Chief Editor of the Soviet Paper Sovetskaya Rosia.
* A delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Union of Workers in Agriculture and the Food Industry headed by Chairman Miladin Shatarov.
* A delegation of the Chamber of Technique of the German Democratic Republic headed by President Manfred Schubert.

Oct. 15
* A delegation of the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau of China headed by Director Gao Ke.
* A delegation of the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association headed by Saki Ryuzo.
* The Chinese Railway Art Troupe headed by Guo Anzhi, Vice Director of the Political Department of the Ministry of Railways of China.

Food Culture in Korea

(2) DEVELOPMENT OF MEAT-EATING CULTURE

While people lived on agriculture from the 4th to 6th centuries, A.D., Buddhism spread throughout Korea.

Though meat-eating had been widespread before the beginning of agricultural life, this eating habit came to disappear from people's life together with the spread of Buddhism.

As it spread, it naturally influenced people's life in various aspects. Buddhism prohibited the killing and eating of animals.

But it was very unnatural for people never to eat animals (albumin), and people tried to justify their meat-eating habit by inventing various reasons and pretexts.

For example, a Buddhist monk of high virtue, Wong Gwang, set only six days in a month as days of "Buddhist Precept against killing" and prohibited animal-eating only in the breeding season in spring and summer. So people could eat meat on other days.

But against the people's wish, laws prohibiting the killing and eating of animals were proclaimed several times between Koryo in the 9th century and Mongolian rule over Korea.

The Mongolians, a Normadic tribe, lived on meat, so there they did not go well with the Koreans who lived on agriculture.

But Koreans came to be influenced more or less by Mongolians, as they were culturally.

Under the influence of the Mongolians, the meat-eating habit planted its roots deeply on Korean soil.

Originally, Koreans were not good at breeding cattle, but live-stock breeding farms were newly built at the repeated demands of Mongolians.

For this purpose, "Chong Moc Sa" or animal farms, one of the governmental divisions, in charge of cattle breeding were built through the country.

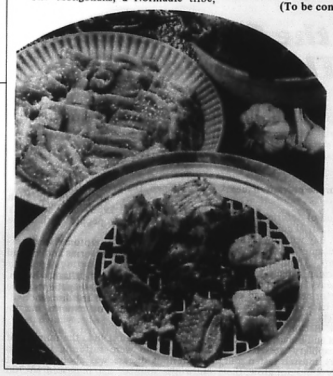
One of the most famous livestock farm was on Cheju island where there were no such ferocious animals as tigers to do harm to cattle.

The island has a mild climate, and was highly endowed with natural resources.

By the time the Mongolians withdrew from Korea, meat-eating habit had been firmly established in popular Korean dishes.

Since then, a variety of meat dishes have been introduced into Korean diet.

(To be continued)

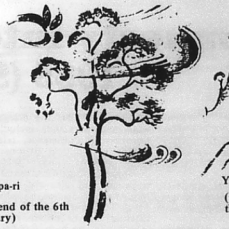


One of the most representative Korean meat dishes: Pulkogi, grilled meat

Sketches from the Mural Paintings of Koguryo

By Kim Han Mun

8. Realistic Picture of Pine Trees



(Continued from the previous issue)

9) Pine Trees drawn in the Chinpa-ri Tumulus with Mural Paintings

Along the highway from Pyongyang to Wonsan, the country unrolled itself in pastoral scenes with hills in the background. Presently, the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong, the first king of Koguryo comes into sight. The fine-shaped old pine trees are thickly planted to adorn the tumulus with deep green befitting a king's tomb.

The mausoleum, built higher and bigger, is accompanied by nine tombs looking it up. Among them are Chinpa-ri Tumulus No.1 (at the end of the 6th century) and No.2 (in the beginning of the 6th century) with mural paintings.

The mural paintings, which were opened by Japanese scholars in 1941, are badly preserved and many characters written on them are undecipherable owing to serious erosion. But the pictures that remain fully show us how vivid and full of energy all the figures and forms were.

The sun, moon, waving clouds, abstract patterns on the ceiling including the pictures of the "Four Gods", wildly dance and flow all over the tumulus and parade their beautiful carved lines. In pastel red and Indian ink, free and sharp contours complete a powerful heaven.

The picture (left one) is one of the pine trees painted on the northern wall of the Hyon room, surrounding the picture of "Hyonmu" (one of the "Four Gods").

The painter beautifully drew the pine tree standing gracefully in flying clouds. The trunk, branches and the treetop of the pine tree are drawn realistically and artistically. I think this is one of the best mural paintings of trees that remain today. It makes a contrast to the schematic paintings of the Tokhung-ri and Yaksu-ri tumuluses that were drawn a century before.

Landscapes, which had been just a simple addition to the background, began playing an important role in giving an emotional element to drawings.

The pine tree of Chinpa-ri showed me the origins of Korean landscape paintings or maybe Oriental landscape paintings.

(To be continued)

Folk Dance of Korea

Revived and Developed Now

Folk dance is actively revived and developed in Korea.

"Warrior Dance," "Drum Dance," "Enjoying the Moon" and other folk dances are frequently performed these days at the theaters and televised to win great popularity.

Most popular is "Warrior Dance" performed by the Moranbong Art Troupe.

The dance depicts warriors matching their strength and military arts and displaying their bravery in the period of Koguryo Dynasty (early first century B.C.-668 A.D.)

Dancers give a lively representation of the talent, wisdom and valor of the Koguryo people through pictures of their high military arts, sword brandishing and horse riding in battle with the enemy.

"Drum Dance" is also highly acclaimed.

The dance adapted by the *Pibada* Opera Troupe from the traditional dance which has been handed down from olden times reflects with graceful rhythmic movements women's joy over the reunion with their beloved ones from victorious war.

Mr. Kim Jong Il has directed the work to actively find out our folk dances and develop them to suit the sentiments of our people today, keeping their peculiarities and thereby enrich the cultural wealth of the country.

Many choreographers including Kim Pak Yong and Hong Jong Hwa, People's Artistes, are doing their best to revive, adapt and perfect folk dances.

Dancer and choreographer Hong Jong Hwa's "Long Drum Dance" is widely known to the world.

"Sword Dance," "Chaenggang Dance," "Trio Dance," "Water Jar Dance," "Fan Dance," "Tabor Dance" and other folk dance pieces won gold medals in international festivals.

According to Pak Gyong Sil, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Dancers Union, art troupes in Pyongyang will soon stage different pieces of folk dances which had been popular among the Koguryo people including "Clap Dance," "Abak Dance" and "Lad's Dance."

"Drum Dance" – traditional folk dance of Korea

Sports and Culture

DPRK Children's Art Troupe in Malta

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe gave performances with great success in Valletta and local cities of Malta from October 11 to 18.

The performance was appreciated by President Agatha Barbara, political and public figures, men of the press and people from all walks of life, more than 9,000 in all and over 1,000 foreign guests in Malta.

When she met the entire members of the art troupe, Agatha Barbara said: respected President Kim Il Sung sent an excellent school children's art troupe to Malta. This is his deep love and care for the Maltese people.

She expressed warm thanks to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

She stressed repeatedly to officials accompanying her that Malta should bring up children as in Korea.

A teacher named Malinsetaid said:

Through the performance of Korean children I could clearly see the bright future of Korea. Such an art can be bloomed only under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

A tradesman called Lautha Barkat said:

All children skilfully played musical instruments. In particular, the boy accordionist is a precious treasure which cannot be exchanged for anything. The performance of the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe is the best performance I have seen.

Exhibition of Educational Instruments of Gakushu Kenkyusha of Japan Opens

An exhibition of educational instruments of the Gakushu Kenkyusha, Japan, opened on November 10 at the Pyongyang Rungra primary school.

The opening ceremony was attended by officials concerned and educational workers in the city. The visiting delegation of the exhibition was also present.

Speeches were exchanged there. The attendants saw the educational instruments on display.

USSR Youth Art Troupe in DPRK

The Soviet Youth Art Troupe on a visit to the DPRK gave its premiere at the Pyongyang Theatre on Nov. 8.

The art troupe embracing artistes of different art troupes of the Soviet Union has brought to the DPRK a colorful program with brotherly feelings towards the Korean people and youth.

The Soviet artistes put on stage various pieces including songs, dances and instrumental music which reflect the national emotion and customs of the Soviet people.

They gave a vivid representation with a strong national flavour of the beauty of their motherland, traditional folk plays and optimistic life of the people and youth in different parts of the Soviet Union. The performers well showed the staunch will and noble spiritual world of the Soviet people displayed during the October Socialist Revolution and the patriotic war to be acclaimed by the audience.

Soviet artistes gave an impressive instrumental performance of the Korean song "Eternal Spring" to delight the audience.

The troupe also gave performances in Kaesong on the art troupe visited Panmunjon during its stay in Kaesong.

GDR Concert in Success

A concert of the German Democratic Republic was held recently at the Ponghwa Art Theater in Pyongyang.

The concert was arranged under an exchange plan between the Korean Musicians Union and the GDR Union of Composers and Musicologists.

Well-known Korean instrumentalists and soloists of the State Symphony Orchestra appeared in the concert.

A number of musical work of famous GDR composers were presented.

In R. Lischka's symphony "Akzente", F. Geissler's Symphony No. 5 and Symphonic Variations, the performers presented on a high plane the ideological and thematic thoughts of the works by their exquisite and refined skill and perfect ensemble.

In the orchestral music "It Gushes" and "the Song of Youth" and the woman's solo "We Build a Beautiful Garden", they depicted in forceful and vigorous melodies the creative labor and optimistic life of the GDR people and their ardent love of the motherland and noble spiritual world.

Merited Actress Pae Dok Hwa, a well-known alto, successfully represented the songs "We Build a Beautiful Garden" and "Rote Wedding" with her rich voice and soft tone in German to delight the audience.

Merited Artiste Kim Byong Hwa, an experienced symphonic conductor, led the audience into the deep musical world by excellently representing the profound musical thoughts of the work with his peculiar skill characteristic of high enthusiasm, deep thinking and rich expression.

Korean-Soviet Friendship

A friendship meeting between functionaries of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Kochang Cooperative Farm and the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society was held on the farm on November 10.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by V.F. Malov, Second Secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Lev Katsonov, Councillor of the Soviet embassy in the DPRK.

Li Gil Du, Vice Chairman of the Light Industry Commission and Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and functionaries of the farm were present at the meeting.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

(KCNA)

Amnesty International Report 1985 (S. Korea) (1)

Amnesty International, London-based prestigious human rights organization, has released "Amnesty International Report 1985" which covered the period from January to December 1984.

In the latest annual report, Amnesty International described in detail human rights situation in 123 countries, including south Korea.

Here are excerpts from the report dealing with south Korea:

Amnesty International remained concerned about the imprisonment of people for the peaceful expression of their views. It welcomed the release, in the first five months of the year, of over 200 students serving prison terms of eight months to three years. Amnesty International was concerned, however, about an increase in the use of short-term detention, validated by the courts, of people participating in public protests, particularly in the second half of the year, and about several well-known critics of the government being placed under house arrest. Amnesty International received fewer reports of torture during interrogation than in previous years but there were numerous reports of police violence against demonstrators both before and after arrest. It had few details about the application of the death penalty.

An Amnesty International research mission visited South Korea from 3 to 14 October 1984. The delegates met a wide range of people, including former prisoners of conscience, relatives and friends of political prisoners, human rights activists, lawyers and members of various non-governmental organizations, and had talks with officials of the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs. The mission enabled Amnesty International to obtain more detailed information on human rights violations and to explain its concerns to the authorities.

At the end of 1984 Amnesty International was working for the release of 24 adopted prisoners of conscience. They had been convicted of anti-state activities under the National Security Law (NSL) and two of them continued to be held in preventive detention under the Public Security Law after their sentences had expired. Among them were several Koreans formally resident in Japan, whom Amnesty International believed were falsely accused of carrying out espionage and anti-state activities under instructions from North Korea.

Amnesty International continued to appeal for the release of six prisoners serving sentences of two and a half to seven years who had been arrested in early November 1982 and convicted under the NSL of forming an anti-state organization, the "Five Pines Society", with the intent of establishing a pro-communist system (see *Amnesty International Report 1984*). All had been detained illegally for more than a month before a detention order was issued against them. At their trial in January 1983 they each alleged that they had been forced to sign false confessions under torture which included beatings, sleep deprivation, water torture and electric shocks. They admitted holding views critical of the government but denied forming an organization to overthrow it.

Amnesty International adopted as a prisoner of conscience Kim Hyon-jang who was serving a sentence of life imprisonment for alleged involvement in a March 1982 arson attack on the US Cultural Centre in Pusan. At the time of the attack Kim Hyon-jang had been hiding in a Catholic Education Centre in Wonju for almost two years to avoid arrest for circulating documents on the Kwangju disturbances of May 1980. After the attack, those responsible sought refuge at the centre where they were encouraged to surrender to the authorities. Kim Hyon-jang also surrendered. He was charged under the NSL with planning the arson attack and with carrying out other pro-communist activities. Kim Hyon-jang testified at his trial that he had been forced to make a false confession under torture. Amnesty International believed that he was in fact detained for his non-violent criticism of the government.

Amnesty International continued to appeal for the release of Soh Joon-shik and Kang Jong-kon who had been held under successive preventive detention orders issued under the Public Security Law (PSL) since their sentences for violation of the NSL expired in 1978 and 1981 respectively. Under the NSL, the Minister of Justice may order prisoners previously convicted of certain offences to be held in preventive custody after expiry of sentence if the Minister believes they may commit a similar offence again. Both prisoners appealed to the High Court against their detention orders. In May the preventive custody order against Soh Joon-shik was renewed for the third time. On 20 December a Seoul High Court invalidated the detention order on Kang Jong-kon but he was not released.

(To be continued)

Rodong Sinmun on Japan's Military Buildup

Rodong Sinmun in its November 8 issue commented on Japan's growing military buildup and said the 6th arms buildup program is "a war plan for converting Japan into a military power and realizing the wild ambition of overseas expansion by military means by increasing the capacities of forestalling attack and protracted war."

Here is the gist of the Rodong Sinmun article:

Now the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are preparing to force a retrogressive revision of the constitution behind the curtain, though they say outwardly they "respect" the present constitution renouncing war, have paved the way for unrestricted arms buildup in actuality, while blaring that Japan would not become a military power, and are accelerating war preparations at fast pace under the cloak of "peace". A mad military fever is sweeping Japan today when 40 years have passed since Japanese militarism was defeated.

The ambitious 6th arms buildup program for converting Japan into a military power is sharply increasing the danger of revival of Japanese militarism and its overseas aggression.

This program signifies a big turn in the military policy of Japan in two points.

One of them is the lift of the ceiling of military spendings. By relinquishing the "one-percent limit," the Japanese ruling quarters are trying to turn Japan into an aggressive military power, flinging the door open for unrestricted arms expansion.

Another point is that the new arms buildup program calls for a posture of forestalling attack to strike at other country first, discarding the "exclusively defensive" principle which Japan had advertised.

The 6th arms buildup program is a war plan for converting Japan into a military power and realizing the wild ambition of overseas expansion by military means by increasing the capacities of forestalling attack and protracted war.

The official visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine" by the Japanese government was a major step in the military ideological offensive for aggressive war preparations.

With the prime minister taking the van, the Japanese reactionaries scheme to gradually institutionalize the visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine", set off a new whirlwind for the propaganda of militarist idea and drive the people into a war of aggression. And, their chief aim in beautifying the past history of aggression of Japanese imperialism through the retrogressive revision of textbooks, is to use the younger generation as cannon fodder in a war of aggression.

The Japanese reactionaries' moves for the enactment of the "counterintelligence bill" and the retrogressive revision of the constitution are an important stage in bringing the socio-political life of Japan 40 years back and completing the war system.

The revision of the present constitution is the biggest goal of the present government. In this the Japanese reactionaries seek to shake off the bindings of the constitution and international accords, legalize institutionally militarism, fascistisation and war of aggression and run along the road of overseas expansion without hesitation.

Conversion of Japan into a military power and its operations are being hastened at faster pace in compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists for aggressive Asian strategy. The United States intends to use Japan's armed forces as its supplementary forces in the Asia-Pacific region and make it a "shock force" in carrying out its war strategy against socialist countries in particular.

Meanwhile, taking advantage of this opportunity, the Japanese monopolies and reactionary ruling circles are going to pave the way of overseas dispatch of the "self-defence forces" and realize the old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere" by armed forces.

Image-Oriented Politics

Japanese prime minister Nakasone Yasuhiro was portrayed as a politician who acquired seven requirements needed to become a politician who fares well by virtue of the image that is projected on him among the public in a famous column of Asahi Shimbun, Japan's most prestigious newspaper.

The Nov. 7 issue of the paper in the column of Vox Populi, Vox Dei analyzed the character of the Japanese leader in a very ironic and accurate way. Follows the full text of the column:

The following are seven requirements needed to become a politician who fares well by virtue of the image that is projected on him in the eyes of the public:

1. Try to look smart in appearance. You mustn't be shy to sit in Zen meditation, swim in a pool, play tennis or engage in any other activities to impress the people with an image of a dashing politician.

2. Be talkative. You should talk smoothly enough to keep the upper hand. Even if you get tongue-tied when you speak in English, you should not hesitate to rattle on gallantly as if you were walking a royal road.

3. Devise smart catchphrases to appeal to the people about important issues: like the "Ron-Yasu relationship" Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has projected an image of himself as a leader strong in diplomacy or the "total settlement of postwar politics" in the name of which the prime minister has laid the foundation for arms buildup.

4. Style yourself like a man of culture, as is shown by a mysterious episode in which the report on a painting done by Nakasone winning a prize in an exhibition sponsored by the government of Gunma Prefecture, his constituency, reached the prime minister while he was conferring with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Tokyo.

5. Be sensitive to the direction of winds. You must avoid making a commitment about an important issue by saying that you "want to promise," rather than "I promise," and, if the wind direction changes against you, you have to weather the storm by saying, "I promise."

6. Give priority to the image that an action projects rather than its substance, as is the case with the "Buy $100 Worth of Imported Goods" campaign to help defuse the trade friction. The image of the prime minister spearheading the movement is more important than the actual effects of the campaign.

7. Refrain from doing anything against the interests of the people. Thus, you have to avoid disclosing before an election that you are thinking of "introducing a general exercise tax." You must sell your image as an income tax cutter.

Prime Minister Nakasone had been emphasizing that he was intending to reduce taxes before the last general election and Tokyo metropolitan assembly election. "Abiding by the recommendations by an advisory panel on administrative reform, I will never increase taxes. When I say I never do it, I really mean it," he said. He also said, "My top priorities are administrative reform and a tax cut" and "I am thinking of a bold cut in income and corporate taxes."

The same prime minister made it clear in the Upper House Budget Committee that what he was thinking of was not to "give precedence to a tax cut," rather than a tax increase, but to "give precedence to studying a tax cut." With this remark, he virtually disclosed that he was after all intending to implement a tax increase and a tax cut simultaneously. The master of image-oriented politics has finally unveiled himself.

According to a dictionary, the word, image, has a connotation of a mental picture of something not real.

(Continued from page 1)

chairman of the Korean Youth Federation for Democratisation Movement founded by him.

According to his wife, Kim was taken away by police on Sep. 4 and officially arrested on Sep. 7, charged with violations of the "National Security Law". She saw and heard nothing of her husband until Sep. 26 when visiting the supreme public prosecutor's office in search of him. There she saw him in the hall, supported by a guard and unable to walk. During their brief conversation he told her that he had been tortured with electric shocks, beatings and by being forced to drink water containing salt and pepper. He said he had not slept in 20 days.

And many people take the beating of the three journalists as a warning to other journalists.

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